

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th June 1880.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi" ... ..	Calcutta	2,100	Fālgun and Chaitra 1286 B.S. Jyōistha 1287 B.S.
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly	175	
3	"Sansodhinī" ... ..	Chittagong	600	
Fortnightly.				
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto	.....	31
5	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Rajshahye	.....	
Weekly.				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta	700	22nd June 1880.
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	18th ditto.
8	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensingh	671	15th ditto.
9	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta	2,000	15th ditto.
10	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Bardwān	296	
11	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca	350	20th ditto.
12	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	745	18th ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitaishini" ... ..	Dacca	300	16th ditto.
14	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	
15	"Howrah Hitakari" ... ..	Bethar, Howrah	400	16th ditto.
16	"Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore	250	
17	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Berhampore	.....	21st ditto.
18	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	850	
19	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore	275	17th ditto.
20	"Rangpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kākiniā, Rangpore	250	
21	"Sādhārani" ... ..	Chinsurah	500	20th ditto.
22	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	21st ditto.
23	"Samālochak" ... ..	Ditto	1,000	21st ditto.
24	"Samāchār Sār" ... ..	Allahabad	350	
25	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Mymensingh	260	19th ditto.
26	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
27	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	14th ditto.
28	"Shārad Kaumudī" ... ..	Bhowanipore	300	
29	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet	440	19th ditto.
30	"Tripurā Vartāvaha" ... ..	Commillah	.....	
Tri-weekly.				
31	"Samāchār Sudhāvarshan" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
Daily.				
32	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Ditto	700	17th to 24th June 1880.
33	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	17th and 21st to 24th June 1880.
34	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	15th, 17th, 19th to 22nd & 24th June 1880.
35	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	21st to 24th ditto.
36	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto	.....	18th to 20th ditto.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
Weekly.				
37	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore	487	11th June 1880.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
Weekly.				
38	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	365	19th ditto.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
39	"Behār Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna	500	17th ditto.
40	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	500	17th ditto.
41	"Jagat Mitra" ... ..	Ditto	157	23rd ditto.
42	"Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto	200	21st ditto.
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
43	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Ditto	250	18th ditto.



## POLITICAL.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
June 19th, 1880.

The end of the Afghan War.

THE authorities are really at a loss, says the *Sulabha Samachar* of the 19th June, to know what should be done with Afghanistan. They can neither swallow it, nor disgorge it. There would be bankruptcy if Afghanistan were annexed to the British Empire. There would be no advantage gained by governing it. It is not, on the other hand, easy to retire from the country, leaving it a prey to anarchy. A competent person who might be entrusted with the government is not forthcoming. The only person that possesses some fitness for the office of Ameer is Abdur Rahman; but he is not willing to accept the Ameeriship on the terms which have been offered him. Are not the events of 1840 being acted over again?

TRIPURA VARTAVANA,  
June 19th, 1880.

The change of Viceroy.

2. The *Tripura Vartavaha*, of the 19th June, contains an article headed "What is a change of Viceroy to us?" Although it is true, remarks the writer, that we have hailed with pleasure the retirement of Lord Lytton on the ground that he did not do us justice, still the time has not yet come when we could look upon the advent of Lord Ripon with feelings of overflowing joy. The new Viceroy indeed is credited with statemanship, and is known to be a Liberal, occupying a high social position, but it is yet unknown what line of policy he will pursue. Lord Lytton also was a man of high social position and had made many promises before he came out to India, but those promises were cast to the winds. As regards the political party in England to which a Viceroy may belong, or the church of which he may be a member, it is of no consequence to us, for India has no connection with either of these matters. Lord Ripon has not yet made any explicit statement of his policy; though it is quite possible that this has been owing to his desire not to indulge in promises but to perform acts. His Excellency is asked to steer himself clear of all evil counsel, and submit forthwith reports to the Home Government on the subjects which have been referred for his consideration.

TRIPURA VARTAVANA.

Afghan affairs.

3. The same paper accounts for the apparent unwillingness of Abdur Rahman to accept the terms offered him by the British Government, by the supposition that the Sardar is wholly under Russian influence. The person must be mistaken who could suppose that Abdur Rahman, who is well aware of the treatment to which Yakub Khan has been subjected at the hands of the British Government, should be ever disposed to undervalue the friendship of Russia. It is absolutely necessary that at this critical moment a really competent person should be at the head of affairs in Cabul. Abdur Rahman certainly cannot be trusted with the supreme direction of affairs. So that there is only one other alternative left, namely, the release and reinstatement of Yakub Khan.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 20th, 1880.

Afghan affairs.

4. On the same subject, the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 20th June, makes similar observations.

SAHACHAR,  
June 21st, 1880.

Afghan affairs.

5. The Afghan policy of Lord Lytton, remarks the *Sahachar* of the 21st June, is vicious from beginning to end. It is not strange that the Afghans should have resorted to treachery to defeat his projects. No one will blame Abdur Rahman for his refusal to accept the Ameeriship of a divided and weakened Afghanistan. It was a mistake on the part of Government to attempt to treat with that Sardar. He is not under any obligations to the British Government, while on the other hand Russia is a friend whom he cannot forsake. The Editor would advise Government to terminate all negotiations with him, and further to give up all idea of establishing order



in Afghanistan, a task which is quite impracticable. There is no middle course possible between annexation and retirement. Let the latter course be adopted, and Yakub Khan and other political prisoners released. They possess a voice and an influence with their countrymen which, in that case, would be exerted to cement a friendship between the British Government and the Afghans. Internal dissensions will no doubt continue to rage for some time in Afghanistan, but that is an unavoidable consequence of Lord Lytton's policy.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

6. In an article contributed to the *Srihatta Prakāsh*, of the 14th June, the writer dwells on the necessity of introducing grades into the Educational Service in Assam. The service is at present under-officered, and for want of promotion, or encouragement in any other form, shows no signs of energy. The result of this is that in education, as in other matters, Assam is behind Bengal. It is suggested that there should be two Joint-Inspectors, or at least one, appointed to this province. For the encouragement of the vernaculars, it is necessary that the Sub-Inspectors should be possessed of a good knowledge of Bengali. As to the pay to be attached to the several grades, the writer asks that there should be created altogether seven grades; the one post in the first grade having attached to it a salary ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, and the minimum salary of the lowest grade being Rs. 30. The introduction of a graded system among the Educational officers in Assam will doubtless entail some extra expense; but considering the important interests at stake, and the large revenue raised from the people of this province, the question of expense should not be allowed to stand in the way of a necessary reform.

SRIHATTA PRAKASH,  
June 14th, 1880.

7. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 15th June, contains an article on Lord Lytton's administration. It is really noteworthy, remarks the Editor, that not one among the millions of India is found to express regret at the circumstance that Lord Lytton is obliged to leave this country before the full term of his office has expired. The case would have been far otherwise, if the success with which certain of his earlier public acts were attended had continued to mark his administration all through. In an evil hour, however, he allowed himself to be guided by the advice of Sir John Strachey. The counsels of the other ministers were now disregarded, and public opinion defied. The writer then proceeds to mention the most unpopular acts of the late administration. These are (1) the celebration of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi; (2) the management of the famines in Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces; (3) the declaration of the Afghan war; (4) the imposition of the license-tax and the remission of the cotton duties; (5) the misapplication of the famine fund; (6) the creation of the Native Civil Service; and (7) the passing of the Press Act and of the Arms Act. Lord Dalhousie and some of the other Viceroys incurred unpopularity on account of a particular line of policy or conduct, but Lord Lytton is the first Viceroy whose administration has not achieved any single measure calculated to benefit the people.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 15th, 1880.

8. It is now more than a year, remarks the same paper, that Government first appeared anxious to reduce the expenditure on hospitals. Since that time the cost of medicines and surgical instruments in many dispensaries has been thrown on the heads of those institutions, and in not a few instances on municipalities. The Burdwan dispensary, which has hitherto been exempt from the operation of this arrangement, is now intended to be placed under the local municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed extreme displeasure with its work, and has therefore disallowed the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The Burdwan Dispensary.



cost of medicines and instruments incurred on its account. It is not clear, however, why he has done this. The dispensary does its work efficiently and well; and even if there were any defects, Government should have rather sought to remove them than stop its supply of medicines. It would, of course, be a different matter if the object were to effect retrenchments on this plea. For a place like Burdwan, the perennial abode of malarious fever, and a highway of large numbers of pilgrims, one dispensary is not enough; yet Government, it would seem, regards the Maharajah's dispensary as sufficient for all purposes. The cost to Government on account of the Burdwan dispensary has not exceeded Rs. 300 a month; and this is not extravagant expenditure. The institution should be supported solely by the State. It is really a matter of wonder that Government has for some time past desired to throw all charges on the shoulders of the people. The latter are required to raise by taxes funds necessary for the sanitary requirements of their villages; for the support of the police and of primary education; for the maintenance of charitable institutions, and for the construction of roads, while the former taxes them for prosecuting an Afghan war.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 15th, 1880.

9. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Merhal, directs the attention of the authorities to the exactions of the talookdars from the holders of lakhiraj lands in that part of the country on account of the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess. The holdings are assessed at an annual value which is quite arbitrary, and the cess is then levied on this value. Holders of rent-paying lands are also being treated in the same way. In certain villages the cess is being collected at the rate of an anna in the rupee.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
June 15th, 1880.

10. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 15th June, remarks that although it is exceedingly desirable that primary education should spread among the people, still it is necessary that this education should comprise in it a training in the arts or occupations which might be of use to the learners in after years, besides a rudimentary knowledge of reading and writing. From this point of view, the system which is now in vogue is not satisfactory. It only puffs up the learners with pride. The time spent by the boys in acquiring a mere smattering of the vernaculars might be more profitably devoted to learning some trade or industry.

BHARAT MIHIR.

11. The same paper is highly gratified to read that the work of the Dacca and Mymensing Railway will shortly be taken in hand. A railway is sorely needed in Eastern Bengal, and no progress is possible until this want is supplied. The success of the project, however, depends wholly on the efforts of Sir Ashley Eden.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
June 16th, 1880.

12. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 16th June, dwells in a long article on the evils of prostitution; and takes the occasion to ask Government to remove the unfortunates living in Rajshahye to a particular quarter of the town. At present they live and ply their trade freely in all parts of the town, causing extreme annoyance to well-behaved people.

RANGPORE DÍK  
PRAKASH,  
June 17th, 1880.

13. The *Rungpore Dík Prakash*, of the 17th June, approves the arrangement under which the supervision of pounds is proposed to be entrusted in future to the police. The old system produced grave abuses, because there was no one to look after the work of the pound-keepers, who would often allow the cattle but half-rations while under their charge. The writer concludes by asking the authorities to establish a pound in Kakinia, which is a most populous village.



14. The *Sādharani*, of the 20th June, contains two articles on the administration of Lord Lytton. We give below their substance:—The opinion seems

SADHARANI,  
June 20th, 1880.

Lord Lytton.

to be universal that no other Viceroy has ever been so unpopular as Lord Lytton. It is true he passed the Press Law to prevent the spread of disaffection, but it is not the less true that there was never before witnessed in India a discontent so universal as that which exists now in June of 1880. Even now, when Lord Lytton has ceased to be Viceroy, the people have not yet got rid of the fear that he might at the hour of parting impart to the new Governor-General some evil advice. It is really strange that the hospitable people of India cannot with a fearless heart extend their hospitality, even for a few days, to an ex-Viceroy. But who could perceive that the man who had gratified them by writing the Fuller minute, and had dazzled their eyes with the glare of the Delhi Durbar, would retire before his time, under the disgrace proceeding from the occurrence of a financial deficit? The brilliant pageantry of the Imperial Assemblage, and the hopes and the disappointment of the natives of India caused on that occasion, will never be forgotten by the people or the historian. There were high expectations raised: Scindia had hoped that the fort of Gwalior would be restored to him, while the Nizam's government expected that the Berars would once more come into their possession. Many had fondly hoped that Lord Lytton would, on the day of the proclamation of the Empire, confer on them the privilege of admission into the Civil Service, while native editors eagerly expected that henceforth they would be supplied with official papers, at least the Weekly Report on Native Newspapers. The masses predicted a number of good things, which they believed would happen on the auspicious occasion. The repeal of all taxes, the stoppage of exportation of rice, the cessation of enhancement of rents, a lavish distribution of wealth and food,—these were some of the privileges which were expected to follow from the assumption of the Imperial title by the Queen.

But on the 1st of January 1877, Lord Lytton disappointed all. Still the disappointment would not have been so profound had he simply confessed his inability to fulfil popular expectations. Lord Lytton, however, applied salt to their sores. He invited the educated natives to the Assemblage, and then poured abuse on their heads. He plainly told them that it was idle on their part to aspire to high offices under Government; because they lacked courage, honesty, truthfulness, and energy, and were not, besides, the "natural leaders" of the people. They can never forget Lord Lytton's insulting remarks on this occasion. Then are referred to Lord Lytton's management of the famines in Madras and the North-West; the passing of the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act; the enhancement of the salt duties in Madras and certain other provinces, on the plea of an equalisation of these duties; the License-tax reaching down to incomes of Rs. 100 a year; the remission of the cotton duties in the interests of Manchester; the war with Shere Ali; the abortive treaty of Gundamuk, the second Afghan war; the misapplication of the famine fund, and the affront put upon the British Indian Association; and, lastly, the error in the Indian Budget and the loan of three crores and thirteen lakhs. The last is the crowning measure of his administration.

15. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 21st June, joins issue with the *Indian Mirror*, which on a recent occasion remarked that the time has come when the anticipations of the framers of the great Education Despatch of 1854 having been fulfilled, Government can retire from the field of high education and leave the work to natives themselves. The *Som Prakāsh*, while it readily admits that the people have begun to take an increased interest in education, is still of opinion that Government cannot yet give up its work in this

SOM PRAKASH,  
June 21st, 1880.

The Education Despatch of 1854, and the *Indian Mirror*.



respect. Natives have not yet learnt to show that open-handed liberality for the promotion of education as Englishmen. The fact is, wealthy men in this country are more anxious to amass wealth for their children, and when they have no children, for their adopted heirs, than to undertake any work which would benefit the public; and the reason is not far to seek. A man must before all other things provide for his spiritual welfare, which is promoted in a special manner by the religious observances performed by his heirs. While therefore the fact remains what it is, the interests of education cannot be safely and effectually confided to the keeping of the people themselves. The case of the Metropolitan Institution, referred to by the *Indian Mirror* as a proof of what the unaided efforts of the people could do, is a solitary one and not much to the point. The founder of the Institution is a man of rare energy and talents, while even its efficiency is in one respect liable to suffer owing to a want of adequate resources for the teaching of science and philosophy. Under these circumstances, Government cannot, without injuring the cause of education, abolish the Presidency College at Calcutta.

SOM PRAKASH,  
June 21st, 1880.

16. The same paper writes a long article headed, "Taking the law in one's own hands." The vagueness which exists in many of the provisions of the law is one of its great defects, and often leads to injustice. A case has recently occurred in thana Sonapore. In the village of Changripotá, under the jurisdiction of this thana, Kalikinkar Chakravartí and others have had for many years past an old masonry drain running over the land adjoining their house for the passage of water. A few weeks ago, Shambhu Chandra Bhattácháryya and others of the village blocked up this drain by force. A complaint was lodged against them before the Magistrate at Alipore, and was transferred by him to the file of Bábu Rákháldás Mukherji. The latter refused to admit it, on the ground that the High Court had expressed itself against the trial of such cases by Magistrates; but he would have no objection if the Magistrate directed him to do so.

It is clear enough, remarks the Editor, why the High Court should have expressed itself in this manner. They have acted wisely in directing Magistrates not to admit suits relating to water-courses, which involve questions of right cognizable only by the civil courts. But the Court has left much to the discretion of the Magistrates in cases such as this, in which no question of right is involved. There was no attempt made to deny the facts of the case, which was only one of possession. Certainly the Magistrate had the authority to grant the complainants redress by ordering the removal of the obstruction, instead of leaving them to their tardy remedy in the civil courts. The attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is directed to the matter.

SOM PRAKASH.

17. The same paper, in commenting on the result of the trial of the accused in the Shapore murder case, remarks with regret that the real offenders have not been detected. He dwells on the helplessness of the people, who are thus at any moment liable to be murdered. They are not allowed the use of firearms or any other weapon for defensive purposes, while the police singularly lacks the ability to prevent any crime or bring to punishment any offender.

SOM PRAKASH.

This indeed is a sad state of things to contemplate under the administration of the powerful British Government. The writer then proceeds to give the details of another mysterious murder, which was committed about two months ago in the village of Kasiadanga, in the district of Nuddea, but the offenders in which still remain undetected. The article concludes by urging on Government the need of using some means whereby the commission of such

Another case of murder in Nuddea.



offences might be prevented, and suggests that it would be well if the police under whose local jurisdiction a murder was committed were made liable to pay the whole cost of maintaining the peace therein for at least three years.

18. The same paper dwells in another leader on the adulteration of their goods by the merchants of Manchester.

The fraudulent practices of the Manchester merchants.

Excessive greed has led these men to resort to fraudulent practices and use counterfeit trade-marks. The result is that Manchester piece-goods are being gradually driven from the market. Government is asked to initiate legislation for putting a stop to such practices.

SOM PRAKASH,  
June 21st, 1880.

19. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 21st June, argues at considerable length to prove that the Vernacular Press Act

The Press Act not necessary.

is no longer necessary. It was expected by many that the measure would bring about a change in the tone of the native newspapers, would make them less given to criticising the actions of the public officers, and more disposed to eulogize them. These expectations have been completely frustrated. The native journals have never shrunk from attacking Lord Lytton and Sir Ashley Eden, even after Government had shown the destructive power of the Act by extinguishing the *Som Prakash*. The reason of this complete independence and fearlessness of native editors is threefold; namely, (1) there is very little capital invested in the publication of a native paper. The subscription list is small, and it is rarely that an editor derives much pecuniary profit from his work. It is consequently immaterial whether or not the provisions of the Press Act are enforced against a paper. (2) The native editors are guided by a strong sense of duty and patriotism, which no terrors can destroy. (3) They have always counted with certainty on the support of all right-minded men in England in their fearless discussion of public men and measures. The question therefore arises, what necessity is there of allowing this law to remain on the statute book? If the object was to stifle hostile criticism—that we have seen has failed—if it be to prevent sedition—the measure is perfectly unnecessary; for the people do not, even in their dreams, think of subverting British rule in this country. The object of native newspapers has always been to represent to the authorities the wants and grievances of the people, to expose the highhandedness of particular officers, and secure to the children of the soil their natural rights and privileges; and the only fault which may be laid at the door of native editors, is that they are occasionally led to use intemperate language. But for this fault, it is not fair that the whole host should be gagged. It would be enough if only the offending editor were tried in the open court. Nor is it politic, in view of the spread of English education and the gradual enlightenment of the people, to seek to curtail their independence. Such efforts almost always produce results which are the reverse of what were expected; witness the period of Lord Lytton's administration, during which there has been a manifestation of public spirit and energy the like of which was never noticed before. For all these reasons, the Vernacular Press Act should not be allowed any longer to disfigure the statute book.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
June 21st, 1880.

20. The same paper remarks regarding the license-tax that it is an oppressive measure rendered more aggravating

The License-tax in Calcutta.

in its character through the overzealousness of the officers entrusted with its collection. The nature of its working in the mofussil is too well known to need any description. Even in Calcutta, the levy of the tax has been attended with fearful oppressions. The writer then refers to the action of the Collector of Calcutta in having inserted a notice in the Exchange Gazette to all assesses under the License-tax Act, and in having, on the strength of this notice, demanded the payment of

NAVAVIBHAKAR.



the tax. This course is extremely illegal and has occasioned considerable hardship. There is no mention made in the Act of any notice which is to be published in any Gazette. It is suggested that a printed list of assesses should be kept in each thana, and each assessee informed through the police of the fact of his assessment. The fact should also be made known by beat of drum.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
June 21st, 1880.

21. The same paper contains a long article on the effects of arbitrary government. It is remarked with regret that Government in this country often acts in

Effects of arbitrary government.  
disregard of the truth that there is a close connection between the rulers and the subjects—a connection owing to which the weal and woe of the two are indissolubly bound up. The authorities occasionally lend themselves to measures of repression which harass the people, and impose taxes which impoverish them. But these acts in the long run affect injuriously the interests of the rulers themselves. Heavy taxation leads to poverty, and poverty to distress. Loss of revenue results from this. Exercise of arbitrary authority, again, has the effect of demoralizing the person who indulges in it. His love of liberty gradually becomes weaker; and in an Englishman his distinctive qualities begin to disappear. Witness Mr. Mackenzie's sneer at the efforts of natives to obtain a voice in the administration of their own country, and the demoralization which had begun to operate in English society under the ascendancy of Lord Beaconsfield. It is therefore necessary that England should take warning in time and not allow a love of arbitrary power to vitiate the hearts of her sons. She should profit by the example of ancient Rome.

SAHACHAR,  
June 21st, 1880.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 21st June, approves of the sentiments expressed in a recent article in the *Indian Daily News*, in which that paper urges on

The Press Act.  
Government the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. The *Sahachar* would dissuade the new Viceroy from listening to such arguments as, that the mere existence of the measure is enough to check the excesses of native editors, and that it does not need to be enforced. The fact is the existence of this Act is an insult to the nation, and is a proof that their loyalty is suspected. What, again, could be more invidious than this, that what is unobjectionable if expressed in English should become the contrary as soon as it is communicated in any vernacular language?

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
June 22nd, 1880.

23. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 22nd June, publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the birds and beasts in the Sundurbunds to vote an address

The Arms' Act.  
to Lord Lytton. At this meeting speeches were made and resolutions adopted thanking Lord Lytton for passing the Arms Act, a measure which has saved the wild beasts and birds of this country from destruction—nay, has facilitated their living.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

24. Beyond conferring a few highly-paid appointments on Bengalis, Sir Ashley Eden has not, according to the same paper, done much to benefit the people of this province—nay, he has inflicted much injury on them. In the first place, he has reversed that beautiful system of scholarships introduced by Sir Richard Temple, under which it was possible for a boy of poor means to prosecute his studies to a high limit; secondly, he has relaxed the discipline enforced by Sir Richard Temple in the police force, as well as among the civilians; thirdly, he has reduced expenditure on hospitals, and thus impaired the efficiency of these institutions; fourthly, he has reduced the salaries of Munsifs and Deputy Magistrates, and thus lowered the dignity of their office; fifthly, by his grading of the Subordinate Educational Service, he has deprived the officers of all chances of receiving any high pay;



sixthly, setting aside the claims of the passed candidates at the Native Civil Service examinations, he often appoints outsiders as Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates; seventhly, by abolishing the old system of distilleries, he has helped to increase the consumption of spirituous liquors in the country; and eighthly, through his assistance have been passed the Public Works Cess Act, the License-tax Act, and the Press Act. He has, indeed, appointed Babu Brajendra Kumar Seal as an Additional Judge, but has been careful not to vest him with any real powers.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 26th June 1880.*



